The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *and* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. V.] *RICHMOND:* WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1791. [NUMB. 232.]

LIST of LETTETS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, RICHMOND, January 5, 1791, which if not taken out before the 5th of April next, will be returned to the GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

A.

THOMAS ARCHER, Todd's Warehouse.—Gilbert Aſpenwall, 3. Robert Anderſon, Prince Edward. Mrs. Milly Anderſon, Prince Edward. John Adams, jun. Eſq. William Angus, South fork of James River. Samuel Anneſley. Catherine Aſhby.

(B.) Miles Bott, Manchester. William Blain, Albemarle. John Burns, carpenter, 2. Robert Brodus. Charles H. Blunt, Hanover. Henry Blunt, Chesterfied. Mrs. Bate, Richmond, Virginia. Benjamin Bowles. Adam Beard, Stone cutter.

(C.) Rev. James Coner, Manchester. Samuel Couch. William B. Clayton, Putney, Virginia, 2. John Connelly. James Callaham. John Collins, Herbert Claiborne, New-Kent. James Calaway, Bedford. William Cocke, 2.

(D.) James Dickſon. John Davis, Campbell county. Claudius Dela Cour, New-Kent. William Dandridge, New-Kent.

(E. & F.) Mrs. Elizabeth Edes. James M. Farley. Hon. William Fleming, Eſq. Mrs. Haleburton Fichbook, care of George Weir.

(G.) Iſham Godwin. Richard Goode, Eſq. Colo. Caleb Green. John Gatland, Mayfield. John Graham, Nelſon county.

(H.) Mrs. Anne Harris, care of Joſeph Hayden, Point of Fork. William Hewlet, near William Clopton's, Hanover. William Hay, merchant, Richmond. Thomas Holton. Joſeph Humbert. John Hamlin, Rockey Mills. Allen Halſey.

(I & K.) Capt. James Johnſtop. Jacob Skone, merchant, Richmond. William Innes, care of Samuel Shaw, in Clarkſburg. Charles Irving, Albemarle. Peter Johnſton, Prince Edward.—Col. Richard James, Cumberland. Capt. Oliver Keating, of the ſhip George.

(L.) Iveſon Lewis, King & Queen. William Lindſey, Albemarle. Patrick Lockhart, Botetourt county. William Littlepage, near Richmond.

(M.) Rev. Matthew Maury, Albemarle. Jeremiah Moles, at Mr. Obediah Smith's, Manchester. James M'Gunny, living in Manchester. Sufanah Maddin, King & Queen. William K. M'Daniel. James Martin, King & Queen, 2. Rev. Henry Moſcrop. Mr. Morgan, or Miſs Atkinſon, Charles City. William Heath Miller, Eſqs Goochland. William Morrow, Goochland. Deacon John M'Nutt, Iriſh Settlement. Matthew Myers. Mr. David Miller, Oſbornes. Charles M'Pherſon. Andrew Thompſon, Mill-carpenter. Daniel M'Kay, tailor. Meſſ. William Macon & Co. Cumberland. John M'Keand.

(N.) Daniel Nicolſon, care of Mr. Leſter.

(P.) Thomas S. Pleaſants, Goochland. John Page, Eſq. near Auguſta. George B. Poindexter, Eſq; New-Kent. Robert Poindexter, Eſq; York river. Sally Peterſon. John Pleaſants. James Paul, New-Glaſgow. William Pollard, at Mr. Quarrier's. John S. Pleaſants, Richmond. Patrick Reynolds.

(R.) Philip Ruſſel. Arthur Robertſon, New-London. John Roſe, 3. James Roſs, Urbanna, 2. Alexander Roſe, houſe-carpenter. Turner Richardſon. Robert Robinſon. Miſs Fanny Richardſon. The Rev. Needler Robinſon, Chesterfield. Major William Royall. Capt. Samuel Richardſon, Goochland, 2. Peter Roberts. Richard Randolph, Eſq; Cumberland. David M. Randolph, Eſq; Chesterfield. Archibald Robertſon. Harriſon Ratcliffe.

(S.) Samuel Smithſon, Fluvanna, 3. Doctor Robert Lee Shot Smith, Hampden-Sidney, Prince Edward. Robert Smith, Powhatan. Capt. John Shepard, care of Capt. Hague. Stephen Sampſon, Eſq. Eſq; Goochland, 2. Andrew Squair, care of William Hay, Eſq. Col. Peter Saunders, Franklin county. James Sharp, 2. William Steptoe, Howick, Rappahannock. John Sole, Bottom's bridge. Samuel Carter, or Mr. Martin Smith, Prince Edward, 2. William Smith, King William.

(T.) Twig & Norris, Lancaſter, 2. Edmund Thomas. Alexander Thompſon, carpenter. Meſſ. John Thompſon & Co. merchants, Richmond. Oliver Tiffany, Goochland. Mrs. Caroline Turpin, Saliſbury. Hon. John Tyler, 2. John Taylo, Richmond.

(W.) James Warden, King William. Hugh Walker, Urbanna. Robert Willis, King & Queen. James Wade, Prince Edward, 2. Dudley Williams, New Kent. Mrs. Willey, tavern-keeper, 2. Joſeph Watkins, Goochland. John Whelen, Nottoway county. Miſs Judy Williams, New-Kent. Mrs. Wilſon, King William.

AUG. DAVIS, P. M.

N. B. All perſons ſending to the Office for letters, are requeſted to ſend the money, as *none* will be delivered without.

Will be ſtruck off to the higheſt bidder, at the Vendue-Office, in the city of Richmond, TO-MORROW, the 13th inſtant (January)

Two WAGGONS, New-

York built, one very ſtrong, well ironed, and the other a very light ſecond hand one; Alſo, Northern HATS, BOOTS, a riding SADDLE, and a britch collar.

Richmond, January 12, 1791.

I am authoriſed to ſell in fee-ſimple,

400 Acres of LAND

in Cheſterfield county, near Manchester, and 728 acres of LAND in Cumberland, which are valuable lands. They were lately the property of Alexander Trent, Eſq; but are now veſted in fee in John H. Norton, Eſq; of Winchester. A great bargain may be had for ready money, or ſhort credit. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM DUVAL.

January 7, 1791. 4

The ſubſcriber propoſes to exchange the following TRACTS of LAND, for their value in lands up the country, viz.—Fifteen hundred acres or thereabout, of wood-land, on Cape-Henry, in a tract containing all the woods neareſt to the ſpot ſet apart for the light-houſe.—Beſides the healthineſs of this place, the ſoil, the fiſhery and the timber, it affords many advantages which will readily occur by conſidering its ſituation.

About 2000 acres in Norfolk county, near the Green Sea, and the ſame quantity lying between the lands of the Diſmal Swamp company and the landings on the Cheſapeak waters, from which theſe two tracts are diſtant from two to three miles. The propoſed canal which is to connect the navigation of the Cheſapeak with that of Albemarle Sound, it is ſuppoſed muſt neceſſarily paſs through theſe lands.—Propoſals may be addreſſed to the care of William Du Val, Eſq; of Richmond, or to the ſubſcriber in Prince-Edward county.

P. HENRY.

January 4, 1791. (4)

In conſequence of a late publication in this paper for the purpoſe of procuring a meeting of Britiſh Debtors at the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, on the firſt of January inſtant; the ſeveral perſons preſent, after ſome deliberation reſolved, that as the weather had proved unfavorable to the deſign, inſomuch as to have prevented the known intention of many intereſted therein; and the propriety of ſuch a meaſure being approved—It is again earneſtly recommended as eſſential to the future welfare of a number of the citizens of this ſtate, that all thoſe immediately, or may be hereafter intereſted, will attend at the above-mentioned place on the ſecond Monday in March next, prepared to make their neceſſary and proper contributions.

Richmond, January 2, 1791.

COLUMBIA, January 3, 1791.

The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has removed from the Tavern which he occupied laſt year, to a houſe of his own on the north ſide of the main-ſtreet in this town, which is well adapted for the entertainment of gentlemen travellers and others, where they may be as private as they chooſe, having a number of rooms calculated for the purpoſe. All thoſe who will favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well entertained, and good ſtableage, &c. for horſes, on the moſt reaſonable terms. (2‖)

JAMES QUARLES.

COMMITTED to the jail of this county, a negro man, who calls himſelf WILLIAM DANIEL; he is in different tales—he ſays he is free, ſince confeſſed that he was born the property of a Mr. Dixon of Williamſburg, and ſold to Seymour Powell of York county, and by him ſold to one Buchanan of Peterſburg, and carried from thence to the Northern States by one Wilcox, and there ſet free; at other times he ſays that he ſerved an apprenticeſhip to one Barnett Creamer, a Blackſmith in Philadelphia, and after being free went into the American army in the artillery, under Col. Proctor, with whom he ſtaid during the war—He is about five feet and an half high, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox, of a yellowiſh complexion, and ſays he is thirty eight years of age; he had on a ſailor's jacket and trouſers, and a bundle of other clothes—Alſo, a negro woman, about five feet high, very black, and ſaid ſhe was free, that her name is SARAH DANIEL, wife to the above William Daniel, and that ſhe was born in Pennſylvania, and that her name was Sarah Banks before ſhe intermarried with William Daniel; ſhe appears to be about twenty-two or three years of age, and had on a cotton petticoat and white linen waiſtcoat—though ſhe has ſince confeſſed that ſhe is a ſlave, and belongs to one Eleanor Gregory of Edenton in North-Carolina.——Alſo AARON WILSON, who ſays he is free, and that he was born in Brunſwick county, near Fiſhing creek bridge, and that he ſerved his apprenticeſhip with one Benjamin Macklin, a Farmer, during which time he was much troubled with the rheumatiſm; he is about five feet two or three inches high, very black, had on a mixed country cloth coat, a corduroy veſt, and blue frize overalls, ſhoes and ſtockings. Should be obliged to any perſon who can inform whether they are free or not for their information; if ſlaves the owners are requeſted to apply, pay charges, and take them away.

L. WILKINSON, Sheriff of New-Kent County.

Dec. 15, 1790.

☞ TAKEN UP on Mr. James Lyle's plantation near Richmond, a red and white pied BULL, about five years old, marked with a crop in each ear.—Alſo one yellow ſpotted BARROW, marked with a crop in the left ear, and underkeel and overkeel in the right. Appraiſed, the bull to forty five ſhillings, and the barrow to ten ſhillings, current money.

ELISHA WILLIAMS.

January 6, 1791.

☞ TAKEN UP by the ſubſcriber, in Campbell county, on Wreck Iſland creek, a yellow red two graſs BULL, with a white face, a white ſpot on each ſide of his neck, and ſome white under his belly, marked with a ſlaple fork in his left ear. Appraiſed to 1l. 4s.

WILLIAM CANIFAR.

February 3, 1790. 3‖

☞ TAKEN UP by the ſubſcriber, living within one mile of Charlotteſville, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, about 7 or 8 years old, about 4 feet 5 inches high, very long tail, mane hangs part to both ſides, ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded on the near buttock B, and on the near ſhoulder ſomething like B, but ſcarcely viſible, one large ſaddle ſpot on the off ſide of her back near the ſhoulder, trots, and is in excellent order, has a very ſmall ſnip on the tip of her noſe. Appraiſed to 5l. 10s.

NICHOLAS LEWIS.

Aug. 20, 1790.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5, 1790.

Thomas Randolph, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Carter Page, David Roſs, Thomas Mann Randolph, and Carter Page, only aſſuming ex'ors. of Archibald Cary dec'd Mary Hanbury, ex'trix. of Capel Hanbury, and John Loyd, ex'or. of Oſgood Hanbury, and John and James Cluſham, attornies in fact for the ſaid Mary Hanbury and John Loyd, Jaquelin Ambler, Eſq; Treaſurer, and James Innes, Eſq; Attorney-General of the Common wealth of Virginia, } DEFENDANTS.

THE defendant Mary Hanbury, executrix of Capel Hanbury, not having entered her appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that ſhe is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ———, in the county of ———, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

A copy,

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

At a Court of Quarter Seſſions, held for Cumberland County, the 23d day of November, 1790.

JOHN GRIFFIN, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

MOSES ARNOLD, and THOMAS ARNOLD, Executors of WILLIAM ARNOLD, deceaſed. WILLIAM ARNOLD, ISAAC BEACHAM, ALLEN BURTON, and JOHN BURTOR, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendants, Thomas Arnold, William Arnold, and Allen Burton, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here, on the fourth Monday in March next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Littleton and county aforeſaid, immediately after divine ſervice.

Teſte, MILLER WOODSON, C. C. C.

On Saturday the 15th of this month, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on 6 months credit, at the front door of the EAGLE-TAVERN,

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Serafino Formicola, deceaſed.—Alſo a HORSE and CHAIR.—Bond and good ſecurity will be required of the purchaſers.

J. MARSHALL, *Ex'or.*

January 3, 1791.

DECEMBER 29, 1790.

WHEREAS doubts have ariſen in many peopſes minds, whether I have appointed NATHANIEL & ARCHIBALD ANDERSON to tranſact my buſineſs during my ill ſtate of health—This is therefore to declare that I have given them full power to receive conſignments, and to procure endorſements without controul.

9‖ DAVID ANDERSON, Jun.

☞ I have a SEINE with ſpare ropes and twines juſt imported, for the uſe of Rappahannock, laying at Mr. Nathaniel Anderſon's in Hanover Town, which may be had cheap for ready money.

Robert Gamble,

Reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has received by the ſhips Bowman, Induſtry, and the Favorite, from London, Liverpool, and Glaſgow, a well ſelected aſſortment of

G O O D S,

Which he is opening in the Brick Houſe oppoſite Meſſrs. Boyd & Ker's, on the main ſtreet, in Richmond, and will diſpoſe of them on the moſt moderate terms for caſh, tobacco, wheat, flour, public ſecurities, &c. &c.

He expects to be furniſhed from his ſtore in Staunton, at the proper ſeaſons, with butter, flour, hemp, and other back country produce, to ſupply thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe ſuch articles.

Gentlemen going to Kentucky, through Greenbrier, or other parts of the Weſtern Country, may be furniſhed at his ſtore in Staunton, under the direction of Mr. Robert Grattan, with a general aſſortment of merchandiſe, at the moſt reaſonable rates.

He flatters himſelf by attention, and a diſire to give ſatisfaction in the line of his buſineſs, to merit the approbation of the public.

N. B. He wiſhes to purchaſe or hire a negro WOMAN, who can ſew, and underſtands hou work.

The VISITORS of WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE, are requeſted to me in the city of Williamſburg, on the 17th day of January next, when a ſubject of great moment to the Seminary will be ſubmitted to their conſideration.

FRANCIS CORBIN, Rector,

Richmond, Dec. 24, 1790.

RICHARD ANDERSON reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the FRIENDS of Meſſ. WILLIAM ANDERSON and CO. merchants in London, that himſelf (and Mr. Edmund Anderſon, who is properly authoriſed) will alternately attend at Richmond and Hanover-Town this winter, and the enſuing ſpring, for the purpoſe of negociating buſineſs for that Houſe. Any perſons deſirous of becoming correſpondents, that will favor them with their orders ſhall be accommodated to the utmoſt of their wiſhes.

December 1, 1790.

On the firſt day of February next, will be ſold, on two years credit, at my plantation in Cumberland county, (three miles above Col. Skipwith's mill) ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES.

Bond on good ſecurity will be required, and all bonds not punctually diſcharged, to bear intereſt from their dates. FRANCIS EPPES.

Cheſterfield county, Dec. 15, 1790. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, the following TRACTS of LAND, lying in the county of Glouceſter, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge the revenue tax due thereon for the year 1788, and the neceſſary expences attending the ſame. The ſale to begin on the land of John T. Horſley, of Thurſday, the 13th of January next, if fair, in not, the next fair day, and continue from day to day, and from tract to tract, till all are ſold, to wit:

JOHN T. HORSELEY, 50 acres—John Armiſtead's eſtate (that part belonging to his ſon William) 188—Dorothy Armiſtead, 167—James Banks's eſtate, 333—Job Colton, 62—Leonard Dawſon, 25—George Green's eſtate, 70—James Green's eſtate, 50—Robert Gayle's eſtate, 115—Joſeph Gayle's eſtate, 270—Edward Hurſt's eſtate, 20—George Holden's eſtate, 813—John Jarvis, 100—Francis Jarvis, ſen. 12—John King, 100—Daniel New's eſtate, 100—Daniel Marchant, 16—Richard Marchant, 8—Hunley Pud, 28½—Andrew Mackie's eſtate, 1600—William Buſbie's eſtate, 85—Johanna Dunlap, 292—Mary Harris, 10—Henry Powell, 50—John Proffer's eſtate, 50—Benjamin Seawell, 79—James Spaniſhab, 10—Elizabeth Shaw, 42—Mildred Scott, 70—Nelſon Wade, 20.

JAMES BAYTOP, Sh. G. C.

The partnerſhip of BRANDER & PATTON, having been diſſolved the 1ſt of October laſt—John Brander is empowered to receive and pay all the debts of ſaid concern; who alſo continues on his own account the grocery buſineſs as uſual.

JOHN BRANDER.
WILLIAM PATTON.

Richmond, Dec. 28, 1790.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Dec. 10, 1790.

THIS is to give notice that all perſons having any legal demand againſt the different Sheriffs of this county for nonfeaſeance, misfeaſance, malfeaſance, or any default whatever in the office of ſheriff or collector of levies within the period from November Court in the year 1780, to November Court 1786, are hereby requeſted to make them known, that they may be adjuſted.—Joſeph Carrington, who lives in the ſaid county, tranſacts all buſineſs for the ſaid Sheriffs: Againſt all claims made after ſix months from the date thereof, this notice will be pleaded in bar. (8‖)

THE SAID SHERIFFS, & THEIR SECURITIES.

The Friends of Meſſ. WILLIAM ANDERSON, & CO. of London, are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcriber will receive and ſhip Tobacco to the addreſs of that houſe, from the lower diſtrict of James, York and Rappahannock Rivers, and furniſh the neceſſary accommodations.—For which purpoſe I ſhall attend at York, Glouceſter, King & Queen, and Middleſex Courts.

M. ANDERSON.

Glouceſter, Dec. 28, 1790.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Dec. 10, 1790.

ALL perſons having any legal demand againſt the eſtate of THOMAS WILBOURNE, dec'd. are requeſted to make them known, that they may be adjuſted before the diviſion of the ſaid eſtate amongſt the legatees, which will take place by the 1ſt day of June next; againſt all claims made after that time this notice will be pleaded in bar.

JOSEPH CARRINGTON, Ex'or.

Fifteen Dollars Reward,

For apprehending and ſecuring a negro lad, about 18 years of age, named GEORGE. He is very ſhort, but ſturdy and well ſet; has a remarkably round face, large round eyes, a ſlow ſpeech & gait—he is left-handed and has a ſmall ſlit, by accident, in one ear. He had on a jacket and breeches of coarſe blue cloth, and carried a great coat of the ſame, a black coat and other clothes with him. He was ſeen laſt Monday morning at Jude's ferry, waiting upon a likely young man, with black hair and eyes, who liſps in his ſpeech, and was lately committed to this jail, on ſuſpicion of felony. This man rode away a likely BLACK HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his right hind foot white, and that ancle ſwelled, which occaſions him ſometimes to be lame—He was branded on the buttock D I, had had the fiſtula when [illegible] has left a ſmall ſcar on his withers. [illegible] ired at the ferry for one Harry [illegible] and appeared to be travelling [illegible] ward will be given for [illegible] horſe to George [illegible] M'CLURG.

AGRICULTURE.

TO expatiate on the abſolute neceſſity, the great uſefulneſs, and the extenſive benefits of huſbandry, is as unneceſſary, as to recount the various, and extenſively uſeful influences of the ſun, moon, and ſtars: All, therefore, that remains materially to be doge, in a matter of this kind, is to direct the practice, and to improve upon the exerciſe, of this capital art of human life.

But to give upon this copious, and intereſting object all the needful documents, would require the compaſs of a folio volume. Wherefore I ſhall, at preſent, confine myſelf to an attempt only, at ſome uſeful, and neceſſary obſervations to land owners, planters, and farmers.

FARMERS.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN you conſider the extenſive, and complicated nature of huſbandry, and that all arts and manufactures are founded upon it, and that it includes in the practice, or exerciſe of it the neceſſity of a proper ſkill, and attention to the art of preſerving the land and timber, and manuring the ſoil, ſo as to make it every year more and more productive of the various kinds of crops; reclaiming and ſeeding meadow grounds, forming and improving graſs lots, eſtabliſhing farm-yards, lodging and foddering cattle; and feeding ſtock of all kinds; all which, together with a due attention to the manufacturing arts, form the great, and never failing ſource of wealth, fertility, and genuine national independence: I ſay; gentlemen, when all theſe things are conſidered, you cannot, conſiſtent with the glorious character of patriots, and men of real ſelf, and ſocial intereſt, which can never be ſeparated, either wilfully, or negligently throw any obſtruction into this grand ſource of private, and public happineſs; by entruſting overſeers, with the management of this important buſineſs, who have not, like other artiſts, or workmen, ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to it; or who have not acquired the art and ſcience of huſbandry by dint of genius. Practice and experience for a ſeries of years; and by admitting theſe very men, without either ſtock or capital, into a partnerſhip with you on the ſide of gain only, but not of loſs: and thus by bad policy to make ſelf-intereſt, and ſocial incompatible, which in their own nature are not ſo. For what, ſhort of this, is the cuſtom of giving overſeers, who are at no ſort of expence, a ſhare of every thing made on the plantation? Who, therefore, ſeldom finding it for their intereſt, nay, perhaps, often againſt it, to make any improvements, but for one year, are almoſt ſure to neglect it, to the very great injury of their employers: Whereas by giving the overſeer fixed wages in money, or produce, at a ſtipulated price, he can have no intereſt, that can claſh with his employers, but rather, the intereſt of both muſt coincide, and be one; for by how much the more of ſkill, and induſtry is exerted in the neceſſary improvements of the land, and the management of the crop, by ſo much the more will the produce be, and the greater the ability of the owner to increaſe, if neceſſary, the wages of the manager, who will always be diſpoſed to make improvements when he finds it is his intereſt to do it, but otherwiſe, it is never to be expected. And thus too will be prevented the trouble, and attention ſo neceſſary, to aſcertain with any degree of accuracy, the overſeer's ſhare of corn, wheat, oats, flax and cotton; which is ſo great, that few overſeers, or employers, will ſubmit to it; and therefore one party or the other, is liable to conſiderable loſſes, either wilfully admitted, or negligently incurred.

Now the neglect of this ſalutary method of employing overſeers, and the evils that reſult from it, account in a great meaſure for the fall, and declenſion of ſo many great, and fine eſtates; and the ſudden riſe and growth of ſo many conſiderable, and flouriſhing ones made entirely out of them by overſeers, who have all a long conſidered that it was more for their own temporary, and private intereſt to clear (or as they term it, to flay down) freſh land of their employer's, than to till, and improve the old, and to make a crop, by any means; becauſe if, on the enſuing year, they ſhould find it either neceſſary or convenient to change their late employers for new ones, they well know, that, as matters now ſtand, this will be their beſt recommendation, that they have made, though but for one year, a very great crop of corn, wheat, and tobacco; and that, according to cuſtom, little or no enquiry will be made how far their own induſtry, ſkill, or perſeverance was exerciſed in the making of it; and whether the employers, upon the whole, to ſpeak paradoxically, has not gained a loſs, or in plain terms, whether this ſeeming gain, is not a real loſs. For who can eſtimate the damage occaſioned by having two or three regular, and well diſpoſed fields thrown into one, for the expreſs purpoſe of tending only the bottoms and rich ſpots; and, of courſe, leaving the poorer hills and ridges quite untilled, not only to grow worſe in themſelves by that neglect, but alſo to do conſiderable more damage to the crop, and ſoil lying beneath in the time of heavy, and haſty rains, which cannot ſo quickly perforate the hard, unbroken ground, and therefore ſuddenly collecting, ruſh down with a deſtructive, and redoubled violence. And, what is common in this caſe, to have a great number of fence rails to lie rolling uſeleſs on the ground, or what is worſe, often burnt: Not to mention the wretched waſte of valuable timber occaſioned by cutting down detached pieces of rich land for the ſake of the preſent crop: And to have all the beſt and fat graſs lands ploughed up, and the whole ſtock turned out upon a poor, or impoveriſhed common to ſtarve almoſt, even in ſummer, or be fed with grain at perhaps a great price; and to have half of the ſtraw and chaff, at leaſt, of the crop of wheat which ſhould have been for their winter's proviſion rotten, and loſt; and the fodder of the corn half dried upon the ſtalk before it was gethered, and after that, not put up in a proper ſtate of reſervation for the winter, and alſo in the very middle of the field; near to which no part of the ſtock can approach; thus the ſhattered corn and fodder, collected there, rots on the ground, which, if at a farm-yard, conveniently ſituated, would be eaten by the ſtock with little trouble, and great advantage to the owner. And now when feeding time comes which is generally put off, partly, I preſume, on account of the trouble of it, month later than it ſhould be, the poor half ſtarved cattle are then tolled, or reluctantly driven to their uſual, and perhaps more ſuitable but leaſt convenient place, in point of diſtance, the fodder ſtack; where naked, and without ſcreen or ſhelter, to ſuſtain the ſeverity of the ſtorms they are to receive the fury of the winds very often will not ſuffer them to eat, and as often, he who feeds them, the poor ſhivering negroes, removed perhaps an half mile from any fire, overcome himſelf, by the raging cold, very ſcantily, and very irregularly diſtributes their food. Now are not ſo many, and ſo great diſadvantages ſufficient to deter any man in his ſenſes from giving an overſeer a ſhare of the crop; and to theſe every man is expoſed, unleſs he lives on the ſpot to prevent their influence; and even then, it can only be done by an unremitting attention, and perſeverance; for the moment this ceaſes like puſhing a boat againſt ſtream, the overſeers, or at leaſt a majority of them, all immediately be borne down the current of their own intereſt, totally regardleſs of, if not diametrically oppoſite to that of their employers: add to this, that the very nature of this kind of agreement gives to the overſeer the authority of a partner, that is, to order, diſpoſe of, and lay out for the intereſt of the concern; which in this particular, and unprecedented love, lays the foundation of many contradictions, and altercations ſo irkſome, nay intolerable to be borne from, perhaps, an unexperienced, ſelfiſh, and unprincipled perſon, who is a partner, it is true, in point of profit, but not of expences. But to ſet this matter in a ſtill clearer light; let me aſk if ever a crop, for a few hands, of 1500lb. tobacco, 30 barrels of corn, and 600 buſhels of wheat a ſhare, which is a greater crop than is commonly made, can counter-balance the many diſadvantages, and ſtock that a fine plantation, and a large, and thriving ſtock muſt unavoidably receive by the courſe of management already mentioned. For although the overſeer, having a ſingle ſhare, at a moderate eſtimation, will get £. 45 clear; the employer, who pays all coſts, can't expect more clear profit than £. 30 a hand, which is indeed as much as the overſeer ought to have out of ſuch a crop, or the employer ought to give, in juſtice to himſelf, even to a ſingle man, admitting that he had conducted the buſineſs without either ignorant, wilful, or neglectful waſte, or abuſes of any thing; which is almoſt morally impoſſible to be done in the preſent caſe. Now all things conſidered, how careful ought every one to be who poſſeſſes property, eſpecially of this valuable kind, never to throw any temptation, or rather bait of corruption, into any man's way thus with impunity, nay, with authority, to ſacrifice, to his own preſent, and private intereſt, ſo many future, and more valuable advantages of another, and which nevertheleſs, in the reſult, muſt be an injury both to himſelf, and his country. But with reſpect to this matter in particular, now under conſideration, this can only be done by employing overſeers, as other hirelings, or ſervants are employed, who are to act, either in a private or public capacity, from the common day labourer up to the prime miniſter of the ſtate; that is, by the job, the day, the month, or the year; for a ſtipulated ſtipend, or fixed wages, to be paid in the currency, or the produce of the country; and to continue in office only during pleaſure, or good conduct. But if it ſhould be aſked, by what motive, or conſideration, the overſeer, having his wages fixed, will be influenced to do his duty, and faithfully to earn his wages; I anſwer, by the moſt important, and intereſting of all conſiderations, that, of his good name, and the reproach, of being turned out of buſineſs for delinquency of conduct; and the danger, and difficulty of not getting again into employment under ſuch diſadvantageous circumſtances; if none of theſe conſiderations have their proper influence on him, you may juſtly conclude that he is not fit to be entruſted with this, nor any other kind of buſineſs.

Theſe obſervations, gentlemen, which, I hope you will find to be juſt, neceſſary, and uſeful, are reſpectfully offered to your moſt ſerious conſideration by

A CITIZEN *of the* WORLD.

December 28, 1790.

REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

AMONG other ſubſtantial reaſons, which recommend, as a proviſion for the public debt, duties upon articles of conſumption, in preference to taxes on houſes and lands, is this—It is very deſirable, if practicable, to reſerve the latter fund for objects and occaſions, which will more immediately intereſt the ſenſibility of the whole community, and more directly affect the public ſafety. It will be a conſolatory reflection, that ſo capital a reſource remains untouched by that proviſion, which, while it will have a very material influence in favor of public credit, will be alſo conducive to the tranquility of the public mind in reſpect to external danger, and will really operate as a powerful guarantee of peace. In proportion as the eſtimation of our reſources is exalted in the eyes of foreign nations, the reſpect for us muſt increaſe; and this muſt beget a proportionable caution neither to inſult nor injure us with levity.—While on the contrary, the appearance of exhauſted reſources (which would perhaps be a conſequence of mortgaging the revenue to be derived from land, for the intereſt of the public debt) might tend to invite both inſult and injury, by inſpiring an opinion, that our efforts to reſent or repel them were little to be dreaded.

It may not be unworthy of reflection, that while the idea of reſiduary reſources, in ſo ſtriking a particular, cannot fail to have many beneficial conſequences; the ſuſpenſion of taxes on real eſtate can as little fail to be pleaſing to the maſs of the community; and it may reaſonably be preſumed, that ſo provident a forbearance on the part of the government will enſure a more cheerful acquieſcence on that of the claſs of the community immediately to be effected, whenever experience and the exigency of conjunctures ſhall dictate a reſort to that ſpecies of revenue.

But in order to be at liberty to purſue this ſalutary courſe, it is indiſpenſable that an efficacious uſe ſhould be made of thoſe articles of conſumption, which are the moſt proper and the moſt productive; to which claſs diſtilled ſpirits very evidently belong: And a prudent energy will be requiſite, as well in relation to the mode of collection, as to the quantum of the duty.

It need ſcarcely be obſerved, that the duties on the great maſs of imported articles, have reached a point, which it would not be expedient to exceed. There is, at leaſt, ſatisfactory evidence, that they cannot be extended further, without contravening the ſenſe of the body of the merchants; and though this is not to be admitted as a general rule, that this circumſtance ought to conclude againſt the expediency of a public meaſure; yet when due regard is had to the diſpoſition which that enlightened claſs of citizens has manifeſted towards the national government—to the alacrity with which they have hitherto ſeconded its operations—to the accommodating temper with which they look forward to thoſe additional impoſitions on the objects of trade, which are to commence with the enſuing year, and to the greatneſs of the innovation, which, in this particular, has already taken place in the former ſtate of things, there will be perceived to exiſt the moſt ſolid reaſons againſt lightly paſſing the bounds which coincide with their impreſſions of what is reaſonable and proper. It would be, in every view, inauſpicious to give occaſion for a ſuppoſition, that trade alone is deſtined to feel the immediate weight of the hand of government, in every new emergency of the treaſury.

However true, as a general poſition, that the conſumer pays the duty; yet it will not follow, that trade may not be eſſentially diſtreſſed and injured, by carrying duties on importation to a height which is diſproportioned to the mercantile capital of a country. It may not only be the cauſe of diverting too large a ſhare of it from the exigencies of buſineſs; but as the requiſite advances to ſatisfy the duties will, in many, if not in moſt caſes, precede the receipts, from the ſale of the articles on which they are laid, the conſequence will often be ſacrifices which the merchant cannot afford to make.

The inconveniencies of exceeding the proper limit, in this reſpect, which will be felt every where, will fall with particular ſeverity on thoſe places which have not the advantage of public banks, and which abound leaſt in pecuniary reſources. Appearances do not juſtify ſuch an eſtimate of the extent of the mercantile capital of the United States, as to encourage to material accumulations on the already conſiderable, rates of the duties on the maſs of foreign importation.

Another motive for caution on this point, ariſes from reflection, that the effect of an important augmentation made by a law of the laſt ſeſſion, is hitherto a mere matter of ſpeculative calculation, and has not yet even begun to be tried.

It is preſumable too, that a ſtill further augmentation would have an influence, the reverſe of favorable to the public credit. The operation would be apt to be regarded as artificial—as deſtitute of ſolidity—as preſenting a numerical increaſe, but involving an actual diminution of revenue. The diſtruſt of the efficacy of the preſent proviſion might alſo be accompanied with a doubt of a better ſubſtitute hereafter. The inference would not be unnatural, that a defect of other means, or an inability to command them, could alone have given birth to ſo unpromiſing an effort to draw all from one ſource.

A verification of the nature of the funds is deſirable on other accounts. It is clear that leſs dependence can be placed on one ſpecies of funds, and that too liable to the viciſſitudes of the continuance, or interruption of foreign intercourſe, than upon a variety of different funds formed by the union of internal with external objects.

The inference, from theſe various and important conſiderations, ſeems to be, that to attempt to extract wholly from duties on imported articles, the ſum neceſſary to a complete proviſion for the public debt, would probably be both deceptive and pernicious; incompatible with the intereſts, not leſs of revenue than of commerce; that reſources of a different kind muſt of neceſſity be explored; and that the ſelection of the moſt fit objects is the only thing which ought to occupy enquiry.

Beſides the eſtabliſhment of ſupplementary funds, it is requiſite to the ſupport of the public credit, that thoſe eſtabliſhed ſhould ſtand upon a footing which will give all reaſonable aſſurance of their effectual collection.

Among the articles enumerated in the act making *further proviſion for the payment of the debt of the United States*, there are two, wines and teas, in regard to which ſome other regulations than have yet been adopted, ſeem neceſſary for the ſecurity of the revenue, and deſirable for the accommodation of the merchant.

With theſe views, it is ſubmitted, that the term for the payment of the duties on wines be enlarged, as it reſpects Madeira wines, to eighteen months; and as it reſpects other wines, to nine months; and that they be collected on a plan ſimilar to that propoſed in relation to imported diſtilled ſpirits.—

And that a third option (two being allowed by the preſent law) be given to the importers of teas; which ſhall be, to give bond without ſurety for the amount of the duty in each caſe, payable in two years, upon the following terms.—

The teas to be depoſited at the expence and riſk of the importer in ſtore-houſes to be agreed upon between him and the proper officer of the revenue; each ſtore houſe having two locks, the key of one of which to be in the cuſtody of the importer or his agent, and the key of the other of which to be in the cuſtody of an officer, whoſe duty it ſhall be made to attend, at all reaſonable times, for the purpoſe of deliveries.

Theſe deliveries, whether for home ſale, or for exportation to a foreign country, to be warranted by permits from the chief officer of inſpection of the place.—

If for home ſale, the permits to be granted after the duties ſhall have been paid, or ſecured to be paid.

When the amount of the duties ſhall not exceed one hundred dollars, four months to be allowed for payment. When it ſhall exceed one hundred dollars, and not exceed five hundred dollars, the term of payment to be eight months; and twelve months whenever the amount ſhall exceed five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the credit ſhall in no caſe extend beyond the period of two years originally allowed for the entire ſum. If the duties on the whole quantity depoſited ſhall not have been paid, or ſecured to be paid, before the expiration of that time, it ſhall be lawful for the peoper officer to cauſe a ſale to be made of ſo much as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge what ſhall remain unſatisfied. In every caſe, it ſhall be at the option of the party applying for the permit, either to pay the amount of the duties on the quantity to be delivered, or to give bond for it, with one or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the officer whoſe province it ſhall be to grant the permits.

If the deliveries are to be made for exportation, the permits to be granted upon bond being entered into to ſecure and aſcertain the exportation. This may require ſome alterations of form, in the manner of proceeding, relatively to the exportation of this article.

All teas to be landed under the care of the inſpectors of the revenue; the cheſts and other packages containing them to be marked, and certificates which ſhall accompany them to be granted as in the caſe of diſtilled ſpirits.

To theſe more direct expedients for the ſupport of public credit, the inſtitution of a National Bank preſents itſelf as a neceſſary auxiliary. This the Secretary regards as an indiſpenſable engine in the adminiſtration of the finances. To preſent this important object in a more diſtinct and more comprehenſive light, he has concluded to make it the ſubject of a ſeparate Report, which he begs leave herewith to ſubmit. No. II.

All which is humbly ſubmitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

ESTIMATE *of the* PROBABLE PRODUCT *of the* FUNDS *propoſed in the annexed* REPORT.

	Dollars.
4,000,000 gallons of diſtilled ſpirits imported from foreign countries, at 8 cents per gallon,	320,000
3,500,000 gallons of ſpirits diſtilled in the United States, from foreign materials, at 11 cents per gallon,	385,000
3,000,000 ditto, diſtilled from materials of the United States, at 9 cents per gallon,	270,000
Total dollars,	975,000
Deduct for drawbacks and expence of collection, 10 per cent.	97,500
Net product, Dollars,	877,500

BY THE VIRGINIA COMPANY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mr. HALLAM.

At the Theatre Richmond, this Evening, the 12th of January, 1791, will be preſented, Southern's celebrated TRAGEDY *of*

ISABELLA;

OR, THE

Fatal Marriage.

Villeroy,	Mr. Hallam;
Carlos,	a Gentleman for his amuſement;
Count Baldwin,	Mr. Richards;
Sampſon,	Mr. Weſt;
Pedro,	Mr. Solomon;
Child,	Maſter Davids;
Beilford,	Mr. Wnipple;
And Biron,	Mr. Bignall;
Nurſe,	Mrs. Davids;
And Iſabella,	Mrs. Weſt;

After the play, an aukward Hornpipe, in character of

A DWARF

Three feet high—by Hallam.

In act 3d, Singing by Mr. and Mrs. Solomon.

LASH TO THE HELM, by Mr. Solomon.

To which will be added, a FARCE *call'd the*

CITIZEN.

Young Philpot,	Mr. Bignall;
Young Wilding,	Mr. Hallam;
Old Philpot,	Mr. Richards;
Beaufort,	Mr. Solomon;
Quilldrive,	Mr. Whipple;
And Sir Jaſper Wilding,	Mr. Weſt;
Corinna,	Miſs Wade;
And Maria,	Mrs. Bignall;

The whole to conclude with an EPILOGUE, *and a flying leap through a hogſhead of*

BLAZING FIRE,

By Mr. Hallam.

FOR SALE,

A tract of LAND, lying in the county of Henry, about 70 miles from the town of Lynchburg, containing by ſurvey 2,300 acres, 500 of which is firſt rate meadow land; about the ſame quantity prime land for tobacco, and the reſt of a middling quality. There is alſo on the land, a mill-ſeat, equal by nature in its ſituation, to any whatever, the ſtream ſufficient to ſupply ſix pair of ſtones.—Any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe, may be made acquainted with the terms by applying to John Dillard and Ballinger Wade, in the county of Henry; or to the ſubſcriber, in Amherſt. (1 m)

HUGH ROSE.

Amherſt, Jan. 8, 1791.

LOST, on Thurſday evening 6th inſtant, in the Aſſembly Room at the Eagle Tavern, a GOLD SEAL, on which is cut a coat of arms.—Any perſon who may have found the ſame, will much oblige the owner by delivering it to Mr. John Wilſon, watch-maker in this city.

January 11, 1790.

LOST or miſlaid, a BOND given to me from John Scott, Caroline county, ſum 4l. 19s.—dated in the year 1787: Therefore I forewarn all perſons from taking the ſaid bond, and the ſaid Scott from paying the amount of the ſaid bond to any other perſon. (1‖)

JOHN THILMAN.

FOR SALE,

On Saturday the 15th inſtant, for ready money, before the Eagle Tavern, three likely

NEGROES,

Conſiſting of a fellow and two women.—The fellow is a good gardner, hoſtler, &c.—The women have been accuſtomed to cooking, waſhing, and all kinds of houſe work.

Richmond, Jan. 7, 1791.

Richmond, January 12.

Extract from the address of his Excellency Alexander Martin, Esq; Governor of North-Carolina, presented to both Houses of the General Assembly of that State, on the 2d of November last.

"The act of Congress for the assumption of the debts of the individual States, without their particular consent, or application of their citizens for this purpose, seems to exhibit, at an early period, a new unexpected precedent of legislation in the federal government: How far the same may involve in the independence and internal sovereignty of the state, I shall not undertake to discuss; but must presume the principles of pure and equal justice dictated, in that Honorable Body, this extraordinary measure.—By this act taking effect, it may be adviseable and proper that some part of your revenue-system be altered and made conformable to it. Our agents for settling accounts of the state with the Commissioners of the United States, by their Communications now before you, inform, that in consequence of the "Act to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States," our accounts are to wear a new dress, by undergoing a different statement from the former, and other claims admitted greatly in favor of the state."

Copy of a letter received by the Lord Mayor of London, from the Duke of Leeds

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that the messenger Dreslin, arrived here this morning, with dispatches from Mr. Fitzherbert, ambassador at the court of Madrid, dated Sunday, 24th of October, containing an account, that a convention for terminating the differences which had arisen with that court, had been agreed upon, between his Excellency on the part of his Majesty, and the Count de Florida-Blanca, on the part of the Catholic King; and that the Convention was to be signed, and exchanged by those Ministers, the 27th of the same month.

Signed, LEEDS.

London, 4th November.

Extract of a letter, dated London, 5th of November, 1790.

"We embrace the earliest opportunity of informing you, that a messenger arrived yesterday morning from Madrid, with dispatches from our Ambassador, Mr. Fitzherbert, dated 24th October, containing an account that a convention for settling the differences which had arisen with that court, was agreed upon between him and the Count de Florida Blanca, and would be signed and interchanged the 27th of that month. This happy event, by insuring the continuance of peace, will give new life to trade, which has long been in a state of inactivity."

By private letters lately received from Europe, dated October 24th, we hear that Leopold has declared, that notwithstanding the treaty of Reichenback, by which he renounces his alliance with Russia, for the purpose of making war with the Turks; he still intends to abide by former treaties of defensive alliance with the first mentioned power, and is determined to give the promised succours should she be attacked. This declaration has affected a considerable change in the political situation of Europe; and will, it is likely, force most of the active cabinets to a change of measures, to keep up the balance of power. So important a power thrown into the scale of Russia, must affect Prussia and her allies.

...TIVES

...TATES.

...RSDAY, December 16.

(Debate continued from our last.)

Mr. Vining observed, that the greatest objection against the motion is, that it stops short in the regulation of the business: No provision, it is said, is made for the return of the arms to the public—and it gives a discretionary power to the officers to dispose of the property of the United States; but he conceived these difficulties were not beyond the reach of remedies; the wisdom of the house, he doubted not, would devise such as were adequate to the objection. He asked by what means minors were to provide themselves with the requisite articles? Many of them are apprentices: If you put arms into their hands they will make good soldiers; but how are they to procure them? It is said, if they are supplied by the United States the property will be lost; if this is provided against, every objection may be obviated. He then offered an addition to the motion, providing for the return of the arms to the commanding officer.

The chairman then stated the motion with the amendment.

Mr. Tucker observed, that the motion in its present form, differed from the original proposed by the gentleman from Virginia. He conceived the gentleman had no right to alter it, nor could it be done without a vote of the committee. He preferred the motion in its original state—for the United States may without doubt, furnish the arms—but he very much questioned their right to call on the individual states to do it.

Mr. Williamson was in favor of the question's being taken with the amendment admitted by Mr. Parker. He wished to know whether Congress meant to tax the individual states in this unusual manner. Perhaps as they had assumed the state debts upon this principle, or rather without any principle, they might think they had a right to call upon them to furnish quotas in proportion, this would be getting some thing for some thing—and not like the other measure, losing some thing for nothing.

Mr. Vining said he could not understand what was meant by saying that the amendment was dictating to the states; What is the whole bill but dictating—a law that affects every individual, touches the whole community. With respect to the constitutionality of the measure, there can be no doubt—every grant of power to Congress necessarily implies a conveyance of every incidental power requisite to carry the grant into effect.

Mr. Wadsworth apologized for detaining the attention of the committee a moment, while he asked the gentlemen who favored the motion, what was the extent of their wishes:—The motion at first appeared to be in favor of poor men, who are unable to purchase a firelock; but now it seems, minors and apprentices are to be provided for—is there a man in this house who would wish to see so large a proportion of the community, perhaps one-third, armed by the United States, and liable to be disarmed by them? Nothing would tend more to excite suspicion, and rouse a jealousy dangerous to the union. With respect to apprentices, every man knew that they were liable to this tax, and they were taken under the idea of being provided for by their masters—as to minors, their parents or guardians would prefer furnishing them with arms themselves, to depending on the United States when they knew they were liable to having them reclaimed.

(To be continued)

Congress of the United States:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT supplementary to the Act, intitled, "An Act making further Provision for the Payment of the Debts of the United States."

WHEREAS no express provision has been made for extending the act, intitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," to the collection of the duties imposed by the said "Act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," doubts concerning the same may arise:—Therefore, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America; in Congress assembled*, That the act, intitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," doth and shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by the act, intitled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," as fully and effectually, as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing therein contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by the act last aforesaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved, December 27th, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

(True copy)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secry of State*

NOTICE.

THE Common-Hall of the city of Richmond, will, on Thursday the 20th instant, proceed to recommend to the Court of Hustings, some person as proper to be appointed Serjeant of the said city, in the room of Mr. Azel Galt (the present Serjeant) who has declined being continued in that office.—Any person wishing to succeed to the appointment, will make known their pretensions at the time aforesaid.

By order of the Hall.
ADAM CRAIG, Clerk.

Richmond, Jan. 10, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

At Westmoreland courthouse, on Tuesday the 22d day of February next, if fair, if not, the first fair day after, sixteen valuable Virginia born

SLAVES,

For ready money.—A good title will be made, by
RICHARD PARKER.

Janury 5, 1791.

POST-OFFICE,

RICHMOND, January 1, 1791.

Winter establishment of the Mails.

From the 1st of January to the 1st of May,
The Northern, Southern, and Eastern

MAILS

Will arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, } At 6 o'clock, P. M.

And will close on Sundays at eight o'clock, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at half after nine o'clock, P. M.

As there are several places of the same name in the United States, the Merchants and others are requested to be *very* particular in the direction of their letters; and when letters are not for a post-town, the nearest post-town to the place ought to be mentioned.

The utmost punctuality being necessary, it is requested that letters will be left in due time, otherwise they must unavoidably be detained until the next post day.

AUG. DAVIS, Post-Master.

On the 15th of February last, ARTHUR LEE, Esq; of Alexandria, Barrister and Doctor of Laws, was by a special order of the Supreme Court of the United States, admitted a Counsellor in the said Court.

We have authority to say, that Mr. Lee intends to practise in the Supreme and District Federal Courts.

FORM OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY TO TRANSFER STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, That ——, do make, constitute and appoint ——, true and lawful Attorney for — and in — name, to sell, assign and transfer ——— of the —— stock standing in — name in the books of ——, with power also, an Attorney or Attornies under —— for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that —— said Attorney or —— substitute or substitutes shall do therein by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, —— have hereunto set —— hand and seal, the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord, one thousand ——— hundred and ———.

——— ———.
——— ———.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of }
——— ———.
——— ———.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the ——— day of ———, one thousand ——— hundred and ———, before me ———, came ———, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be —— act and deed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and ——— affixed ———, the day and year last aforesaid.

DIRECTIONS.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer."—If only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted with the addition of the words, "being part of."

If power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases, by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock) or the word "deferred" (which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years) or the word "unfunded" (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted—The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any Judge of a Court of the United States, or of a Superior Court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the Mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a Notary Public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be," may precede the words "affixed." The blank immediately following, to be filled with a designation of the seal; as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or, if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY TO RECEIVE INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, That —— do make, constitute, and appoint ——— true and lawful attorney for — and in — name, to receive the interest ——— the stock standing in — name in the books of ———, with power also an attorney or attornies, under — for that purpose, to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney or — substitute or substitutes shall do therein by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, — have hereunto set — hand and seal—the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand —— hundred

——— ———.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of }
——— ———.
——— ———.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the —— day of ——, one thousand ——— hundred ———, before me ———, came ———, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be — act and deed. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and ———, the day and year last aforesaid.

DIRECTIONS.

IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "of interest." If not general, the time for or to which the interest is to be received to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is defired to be given the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any Judge of a Court of the United States, or of a Superior Court of Law or Equity in any state, or of a County Court, or before the Mayor or other chief Magistrate of any place, or before a Notary Public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a Court or Corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed." The blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal as that it is the seal of a certain Court, naming it, or the seal of a certain Corporation, naming it, or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

United States Loan-Office,

DECEMBER 24, 1790.

ALL persons wishing to transfer stock, standing on the books of this Office, who do not, or cannot attend in person, and all those who may have Interest due, and cannot attend at the Office in person to receive the same, will please to observe that the above forms of powers of attorney in either case must be strictly complied with, as the smallest deviation therefrom will be productive of inconvenience and delay.

JOHN HOPKINS, Com. State of Virg.

☞ *The Printers in this State are requested to insert this.* (4)

BOOKS.

Warington & Keene,

Having just received from London, a large collection of BOOKS on various subjects, neatly bound and lettered, which, from the opportunity they had to purchase them, they are enabled to offer on very low terms—Catalogues of which will be ready this week.

They have their usual well selected assortment of GOODS—Some excellent GUNS and neat SADDLERY; POWDER, SHOT, and the best FLINTS,—RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, and TEA.

Richmond, January 4. 1791.

The partnership of BRAND & OLIVER, of Hanover-Town, being dissolved by mutual consent, the tenth day of October last: We request all those to whom we may be indebted to call for payment; and those who are indebted to us are requested to come and settle their accounts—and if not convenient to make immediate payment, to give bond for their respective balances. The books are lodged in the hands of James Oliver, who has full power to settle all business relative to said concern.

JOSEPH BRAND.
JAMES OLIVER.

JAMES *and* BENJAMIN OLIVER, junior,

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have imported from London and Bristol, an assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the present season—which they have opened at the house formerly occupied by Brand & Oliver, and will sell low for cash or country produce.

Hanover-Town, January 3. 1791.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At A General Court, held in Richmond, November 20, 1790.

An allotment of the Judges to the respective District Courts at the next succeeding terms thereof being returned to this Court, is ordered to be recorded, and is in the words following, to wit:

WE the underwritten Judges of the General Court, have, pursuant to the act of General Assembly, entitled, "An act establishing District Courts and for regulating the General Court," allotted the Judges of the respective District Courts as follows: Saint George Tucker and Spencer Roane, Esq'rs. to the Districts of Winchester and Monongalia Courthouse; Edmund Winston and John Tyler, Esq'rs. to the Districts of Richmond, Petersburg, Brunswick Courthouse and Suffolk; James Henry and Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq'rs. to the Districts of Prince-Edward Courthouse, New-London, Washington Courthouse and Lewisburg in the county of Greenbrier, or Botetourt Courthouse; Joseph Prentis and Joseph Jones, Esq'rs. to the Districts of Northumberland Courthouse, King & Queen Courthouse, Williamsburg and Accomack Courthouse; and Henry Tazewell and Richard Parker Esq'rs. to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg and Dumfries Districts, at the next succeeding terms thereof. Witness our hands and seals, this 20th day November, 1790.

HENRY TAZEWELL, (L. S.)
JOSEPH PRENTIS. (L. S.)
RICHARD PARKER, (L. S.)
JOHN TYLER (L. S.)
JAMES HENRY. (L. S.)
SPENCER ROANE, (L. S.)

Published by order of the Judges.
J. BROWN, C. C. C.

TO BE SOLD,

On eighteen months credit, on Monday the 31st instant, a valuable

Tract of Land,

in Goochland county, adjoining Carter's Ferry, on James River, about 45 miles above Richmond, containing (by a survey made 4 weeks ago) 956 acres; 200 of which are as good low grounds as any in this state, all cleared and in good order for croping—The high land is favorable for the production of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and only about 150 acres cleared.—There is 152 bushels of wheat sowed on this plantation in good time.

There will be offered for sale on same day, from 3 to 400 barrels of CORN and 8 or 10 NEGROES, perhaps on the same credit.—Whoever wishes to become a purchaser may be fixed for business immediately; at any rate for one year, because there is a good overseer on the plantation, with a plenty of pork, corn, fodder, work horses, negroes, and plantation utensils, all of which may be got on reasonable terms from the subscriber. The sale will be on the premises, and bond with very particular security expected.

BOWLER COCKE.

Bremo, Jan. 3, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Henrico county, on the Brook run, a dark bay HORSE, about 7 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail—Posted and appraised to 5l. 10s. WILLIAM LEWIS.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the premises, the following TRACTS of of LAND, lying in the county of Campbell, or so much thereof as shall be of value sufficient to satisfy and pay the revenue taxes due thereon for the years 1787 and 1788, and the necessary expences of advertising and selling the same—The sale will begin on the land of William Reynolds on Monday the 7th of March next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, and will continue from day to day, and from tract to tract, till all are sold.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, 6500 acres—Jacob Barnes, 625—Elijah Brook, 400—Edward Broadies, 400—Argile Blaxton, 500—Fore Blankenship, 250—John Crowley, 170—Joseph Carver, sen. 150—Same, 70—Matthew Childress, 99—Samuel Cochran, 300—Thomas Clifton, 200—Lewis Duroseit, 50—Joseph Ecols, 377—John Tares, 80—Thomas Hardy, 186—John Hall, 329—Thomas Holly, 150—Christopher Irvine, jun. 170—Hugh M'Elroy, 174, for 87 only—Same, 420, for 88 only—Andrew Moorman, jun. 156—Jacob Moorman, 100—Clark Moorman, 800; for 88 only—Thomas Mann, 333—Matthew Moore, sen. 100—Matthew Moore, jun. 100—Mary Read, 343—Joseph Smith, 326—James Snow, deceased, 130—Winneford Snow, 230—Thomas Snow, 65—William Singleton, 500—Laurence Smith, 412—Thomas Sturman, 220, for 87 only—Thomas & John Snow, 185—James Turner, 100—Henry Terrell, 743—George Vest, 415—Same, 193—John Ward, jun. 529—Nathaniel Winston, 400—James Zachery, 40—James Carver, jun. 200, for 88 only—Aquela Gilbert, jun. 180—Christopher Anthony, 1150—Walter M'Coy, 46—James Gates, 500. (8‖)

ROBERT FRANKLIN, D. Sh.
for ROBERT ADAMS, Sheriff.

December 22, 1790.

Doct. J. ROUELLE,

chosen by the Royal Academy of Sciencies at Paris, under the patronage of his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq; then residing in Paris, to profess Chymistry and Natural History in this state, having just explored that part of the Mountains that contain the MINERAL WATERS lying in the counties of Augusta and Botetourt, and having made a compete analysis and a correct examination of the different springs so much resorted to, although so little known——Proposes, at the solicitation of many gentlemen of character, and also in the persuasion of the great advantage the people at large must receive thereby, to publish by subscription his observations on each of the springs in a volume which will be divided in three parts, viz.

1st part. An Introduction to their Knowledge and their Natural History.

2d part. Their Comparative Analysis and their Propriety.

3d part. Their use in the different Diseases, with the most advantageous manner of using them.

*** Subscriptions are received by Joseph Latil, Esq; and by the Printer hereof.

At NORFOLK for LIVERPOOL,

THE BRIG

HOPE,

THOMAS DEAN, *Master*,

Burthen 220 hogsheads tobacco or thereabouts, British property, and will take in freight on liberty of conugnment. For terms apply to Mess. Buck & Brander, at Manchester; Mr. Robert Moore, Petersburg; or to

ROBERT HAYES.

Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1790.

FOR SALE,

In the city of Richmond,

A House & Lot,

beautifully situated on Shockoe-Hill, at present occupied by Mrs. Jaqeulin. The house 40 by 20, two story high, two rooms below and two above, with a fire place in each room, a cellar underpinned from the bottom, with two rooms and a fire place, together with a good kitchen, smoke house, and all necessary out houses for the reception of a genteel family. I will sell it low for cash, public securities of any kind at cash price, or claims against the estate of Robert Baine, deceased, approved of by the executors. For terms apply to Capt. James Price, Richmond, or the subscriber near the said place.

WILLIAM PRICE.

Retreat, September, 1790. tf

George Pickett

Continues to purchase and sell all kinds of Continental and State Securities.—He wants immediately a considerable sum in Final Settlement Certificates, Military of this State and North-Carolina Certificates, for which the highest cash price will be given. 6

CAME to my house some time in last May, a large yellow brindled STEER, about 8 or 10 years old, marked with a crop and a nick in the under side of the right year, and a crop and slit in the end of the left, appears to have been worked.—Posted and appraised to 2l. 10s.

MARK FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the *Massachusetts semi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Representatives's Chamber*, in Boston, on the seventeenth of *March* next, *or sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125060
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's Head, Court Street*, and of SAMUEL PAINE, *Richmond, Virginia.*

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
Managers.

BOSTON, July 28, 1790.

To be Rented, for one year or more, and entered upon immediately,

A SMALL FARM

On Swift creek, of about 200 acres of land, joining Mr. Bragg, about 3 miles from Petersburg, with a very good new dwelling house.

Also to be Sold or Rented, my plantation on Swift creek of about 1000 acres of land, esteemed equal, and by many people thought the best tract of land within the same distance of Petersburg, which is about 3 miles.—There are houses in good repair for the accommodation of a small family besides the common farm houses, a young orchard of about 1100 apple trees, beginning to bear, about 60 acres of the best tide meadow ground which is more than half reclaimed; the whole cleared land is enclosed, and in good heart for cropping, and may be 160 or 170 acres: The rest of the land is loaded with timber, which may be easily conveyed to market, as Swift creek is navigable to the middle of the land.

I have removed my books and papers to a house at the Hay Market in Richmond, where I shall in future keep my COMPTING-ROOM, under the management of Mr. WILLIAM VANNERSON, for transacting all business relative to the late concerns of David Ross & Co. Eilbeck Ross and Co. and David Ross, and I shall be glad how soon all who have unsettled accounts with those firms, or either of them, may apply and have the same adjusted. DAVID ROSS.

November 9, 1790. (10)

Agreeable to the will of the Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM FAIRFAX, *deceased, in order to discharge his just debts and legacies, will be offered for* SALE *at Culpeper Court-house, the third Monday in May next, being court day;*

THREE TRACTS of LAND lying in said county of Culpeper, viz. One tract containing 1510 acres, near the court-house, on which are four tenements, that pay 30l. 15s. 2d. rent per annum, for 1063 acres.—The other 447 acres are not leased, which will command rent more in proportion to the present rents—One other tract on Battle Run, containing 2060, on which are eleven tenements that pay 43l. 5s. per annum; about 300 acres of said tract not leased, which will command a greater rent per 100 acres.—One tract containing about 2200 acres, lying near Germanner Ford, about 25 miles from Fredericksburg:—This tract abounds with the best of pine and oak timber, which may be conveyed to Fredericksburg with little expence—two or three tenements thereon.

Will be offered for SALE the first Tuesday in March next, in Winchester, two LOTS of GROUND in said town, lots No. 27 and 62, with out lots in the commons of five acres each. Lots No. 56 and 64.

Also will be SOLD at Leesburg, the second Monday in May, a Tract of LAND in Loudoun county, near Leesburg, and joins the lands of Mess. Binns and Meade, containing about 209 acres.

The above property will be Sold on credit, the purchasers mortgaging the said tracts of land for the payment of the purchase money, which are to bear interest from the day of sale.—Mr. Battaile Muse, of Berkeley county, is empowered to dispose of the above property, who can give full information respecting the lands, and will make known the credits at the days of sale. 4m

WILSON-MILES CARY, *Ex'or.*

To be SOLD *at private* SALE,

The BRICK HOUSE on Shockoe-Hill, in which formerly lived Mr. Savary, and now in possession of Lewis Burwell, Esq;—There are four lots belonging to this tenement, the whole subject to a ground rent of £. 14 currency — For terms apply to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to convey the property.

6‖ JOSEPH LATIL.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1790.

Warington & Keene,

Have Imported in the BOWMAN and ANN, a large and well selected Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which they offer for sale, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

For Cash or Public Securities.

They have also opened a STORE in PETERSBURG, where they have a similar Assortment, to be sold on the same terms.

Richmond, September 30, 1790.

JOHN HICKS,

Has imported in the ship BOWMAN, from London,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for CASH, TOBACCO, WHEAT, or PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Richmond, Oct. 4, 1790.

Now landing for Sale, out of the brig Sarah, Capt. Dwyer, from Madeira (via West-Indies) a cargo of

LONDON PARTICULAR, LONDON MARKET, NEW-YORK QUALITY, } WINES, in Pipes, Hhds. & Qr. Casks.

For which good crop Tobacco, Flax-seed, and Naval Stores, will be received in payment.—For terms apply to

ROBERT HAYES.

☞ Who has also for SALE, British COALS; a few Barrels of COFFEE; and GENEVA in cases. tf.

Norfolk, Dec. 7, 1790.

W. FENWICK & Co.

Have received by the Ship MARY, *from* Liverpool, *a further supply of*

Winter Goods,

with SALT in sacks, QUEEN's WARE in crates, variously assorted, &c. &c.

They have remaining a few hampers London PORTER, with best Cheshire and double Glocester CHEESE.

N. B. They are now ready to receive wheat from such of their customers as are disposed to make payment in that article.

November 23, 1790.

W. Mewburn,

At the lower corner BRICK HOUSE opposite the Eagle Tavern, in Richmond, is now opening a most extensive and

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods;

Which he has imported in the latest ships from England.

The large quantities of articles of every kind both of fine and coarse Goods, having been purchased on the best terms for ready money, and as *no credit* will be given, they will be sold at unusual low prices, for CASH, TOBACCO, PRODUCE, PUBLIC SECURITIES, &c.

October 13, 1790.

BROKER's OFFICE AND COMMISSION STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, having opened an Office near the Capitol, for the purpose of executing any commands he may be favored with, assuring the most POINTED regard to the interest of his employers:—He offers his service to dispose of any kind of property, and generally to undertake all business in the above line. He buys and sells every kind of PUBLIC SECURITIES, and gives the highest price for FINAL SETTLEMENTS and INDENTS.

For SALE,—100 acres of LAND within fourteen miles of this city, on the Brook-Road—Two tracts of 1000 acres each, of very valuable Military land—And 1890 acres in Augusta. For either or all of these tracts I will take a moderate price, payable in specie or any kind of Public Securities.

ANDREW DUNSCOMB.

☞ I wish to purchase a considerable sum in INDENTS, and will give an advance in approved notes, payable in six months. A. D.

Richmond, Virginia, Shockoe-Hill, Dec. 9, 1790.

Will be RENTED,

Healing Springs,

with the valuable plantation adjoining it, sufficient to work six hands to great advantage; fine pastures, meadows, &c. The conveniency of the house of entertainment, baths, &c. are well known.—For terms apply to Mr. J. Moody, at Rocket's; Nicholas Syme, at Newcastle; or the subscriber, at Rocky Mills.

J. SYME.

☞ TAKEN UP by the subscriber, on Winticock creek, in Chesterfield county, a SORREL HORSE about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches, about 10 years old, a bob tail, was shod all round. Appraised to ten pounds.

FRANCIS EPPES.

Dec. 12, 1790. (3)

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, October the 23d, 1790.

JOHN LEWIS DORMOY, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

LOUIS SEGOUGNE & WILLIAM BOWDOIN, Defs.

THE defendant, Louis Segougne, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ———, in the county of Middlesex, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond, (A copy) 8‖

Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, November 1, 1790.

CARTER PAGE, acting ex'or. &c. of ARCHIBALD CARY, deceased, } Plaintiff,

AGAINST

EDMUND PENDLETON and PETER LYONS, Esq'rs; adm'rs. &c. of JOHN ROBINSON, Esq; deceased, and others. } Defendants.

THE Court doth Order, that Master Commissioner Hay, do close the accounts, directed by the order made in this cause, on the tenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, by the last day of January next, and report his proceedings to the Court, having previously published, in some one of the Gazettes for three weeks successively a copy of this order.

(A copy)

Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES in

the town of Manchester, lying on the main street, and adjoining the old warehouse tenement——Also 200 acres of LAND whereon I now live, lying on a branch of Falling creek, about 14 miles from Manchester, and 1½ miles from Buckingham road.——Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber.

THOMAS RAILEY.

Chesterfield, Dec. 20, 1790. (‖ tf)

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST, by Edward Miller, of Henrico county, to us, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 17th of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

Two likely Negro FELLOWS, one of them a tolerable carpenter; and a young woman—Also a tract of LAND, containing 222 acres, situated within 7 miles of Richmond, on the Brook, and within one mile of the Three Notch'd road—There is a dwelling house on the land which contains three good rooms on the lower floor, with three brick chimnies, a kitchen and other out-houses: The terms of payment will be for the [illegible], twelve months [illegible] land [illegible] from [illegible] paid [illegible] payment [illegible] fewer [illegible] the p[illegible] plica[illegible] Possession [illegible]

Henri[illegible]

I[illegible]

M[illegible]

Final [illegible]

Commutation Certi[illegible]es,

Certificates

for Funded Paper Money,

OR,

Loan-Office Certificates

of this State—

For which I will give a liberal price—and the money shall be paid in GOLD or ROUND SILVER.

ANTHONY SINGLETON.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1789.

CASH GIVEN FOR

Final Settlements,

Military Certificates,

NORRTH-CAROLINA

Military Certificates,

Indents,

AND OTHER

Public Securities.

GEORGE GRAY.

RICHMOND, October 13, 1790.

WANTED to hire by the month or year, a WOMAN SERVANT, that understands cooking and washing, for which good wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

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